

A SONG.

There is ever a somewhere, my dear;
There is ever a something sings alway;
There's the song of the lark when the skies are

And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray sunshine showers across the grain, And the binebird thrills in the orchard tree; and in and out, when the saves drip rain, The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear. In the midnight black, or the midday blue; The robin pipes when the sun is nere, And the cricket chirrups the whole night

The buds may blow, and the fruits may grow, And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sere; But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow, There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

—James Whiteomb Riley.

## New Orleans' Colored Servants.

It is useless for a housekeeper to attempt economy with colored servants. Their ways are naturally wasteful, and they entertain a scorn for all attempts at thrifty management. A lady whose war time experience had taught her that twelve biscuits could be produced from one pint of flour, lost several servants before she discovered that their defection was due to disgust at her frequent enunciation of this theorem in domestic economy. Let the mistress be never so close, or ever liberal, she will be utterly unable to restrain the extravagance of her servants. When supplies are measured out it is fre quently the dining room table, never that of the kitchen, which is stinted.

Servants out of employment time their visits to their friends in service so as to include at least one meal hour of the family; and the cook's husband, son or fourth cousin usually appears during the progress of dinner to escort his relative home and to assist in the transportation of any un-usually heavy burden. A stranger traversing the streets of New Orleans at night-fall and seeing the hundreds of homeward bound cooks, each with her sagging basket upon her arm, would imagine the whole colored population to be on the way to a picnic. They are merely, however, transporting what they seem to regard as their rightful spoil of food, and wood, and conl. The statistician has yet not risen with a brain large enough to compute the col-lective value of this daily universal drain. -New York Post.

### The West Coast of Mexico.

Warm weather commences here in May, and the heat becomes extreme during the months of June, July and August; in September the rains begin. A hot wind occasionally makes its appearance, and such is the fury of the withering blast that it seems to search the skin like a furnace. It comes when least expected, and continues sometimes for four and twenty hours. It is a remarkable circumstance that it does not extend more than a league from the coast, scaward, and that while it prevails fresh water depos fted in jars continues deliciously cool,

Fortunately for the people who live here, the night air is not injurious, as it is in many semi-tropical countries, for when the warm weather is fairly begun the inhabitants, rich and poor, are obliged to abandon the interior of their houses and pass the nights in the corridors and courtyards; the poorer class lie on blankets in the streets in front of their huts. The purity of the atmosphere, the dryness of the soil and the purifying effects of the winds which sweep over this country all tend to make this a very salubrious climate. The enormous death rates are attributed entirely to epidemies aggra-vated by unhealthful sanitary conditions; there is no sewerage and the streets are filthy. In spite of this the longevity of those living here is remarkable; several are more than 160 years of age, and two have attained, one to 114 and the other to 130.—Laura B. Starr in Cleveland

## The Villages of Cuba.

Cuban villages or pueblos have always interested me deeply. They are of little e things. There nothing about them in architecture or human activities to make them worthy of necount. They are seldom populous and are never busy. In them and between them, enterprise, rivalry, aspiration, are unknown. But on this great earth are not other spots so full of simplicity and There are just enough people in them

to make human presence an agreeable consciousness. There is never any labor lone in any way that tires. Nobedy nurries. There is no fretting or fuming about anything. No one is supposed to be in haste. Nor could any such notion ever come to surprise and annoy the mind. Every animate or inanimate ob ject seems at rest. If you desire to set a Cuban village in an uproar of indig wonderment, you have only to hint of do-ing, or of desiring something done quick-y. Even the winds that blow move in soft and southing breezes, elequent of listless dreamfulness. The birds sing in subdued notes as if half asleep. Universal siesta rests upon everything. The very air wings narcotic, and pulses balm, to the sense and soul. Despite your own contempt for Cuban inanimation, after a little, your best efforts are overcome; you yield to the insensible sirens of scene and scent and sound; and the enthrall ment possesses you wholly.—Edgar L. Wakeman in New York Mail and Express.

## Candy in Washington,

It is wenderful how much money is spent in Washington on candy, and the expenses of society girls in this regard run up to hundreds of dollars a season. The beaux make many presents of expensive boxes of candy, and it takes from \$10 and upwards to make a nice present of candy here One of the stores has candies that cost \$8 a pound, and one of the favor-Ite sweetmeats of the capital is made of chestnuts roasted and incased in candy. Mrs Stanford buys great quantities of sumption of them in the United States is candy Mrs Whitney always has candy 4,200,000. About one-sixth of these are scattered about the parlors at her receptions, and she is very fond of those little daintily colored bits of sugar which look England. like colored taffy stretched out into strings the size of slate pencils and cut use. They are as delicate as a hair and Stevens in New York Sun. into bits an inch long Many a congress- shaped like a fish hook. There is the man has a sweet tooth. Attorney Gene- tambour needle and the needle for shirring ral Garland likes chocolate caramels, and machines; the great sati needle, which has there are some members of the house who to be pushed with a steel palm; the knitalways have a package of peppermint ting machine needle, with its little drops in their pocket. Iknow of a number latchet; the aracene and crewel needles of the society girls who "kept Lent" by and the long instrument which the millidenying themselves candy on week days, ners use. but as a rule they gorged themselves on Sunday to make up for it. Some of the best dinners here have candies on the bullets or internal sores; the post mortem table as dessert, and there is nothing that finishes up a good meal better than a bit hare lip needle; the long accupressure of candy. Hayes always had candy on the pins, for pinning gaping wounds in place; table when he was president. Washing all the needles for eye, head and body ton used to buy candy for Nelly Custis, and Arthur had a sweet tooth Mrs. Cleveland is not averse to a dainty bon bon, but the wife of Sanator Davis, who has the prettiest complexion in Washington, tells me that she does not like sweet things at all, and she attributes her good health and clear face to the fact that she eyes. was brought up en oatmeal and cream, and that her Scotch parents saw that she but has a curious trussing needle, made for

## NAVAJO TRADITION.

HOW ALL ANIMAL LIFE WAS CON-FINED IN A CAVERN.

Freedom First Found by a Locust-The Badger Follows-Prisoners Free at Last, Dispute Concerning the Use of Night

The Navajo Indians of Arizona have a tradition to the effect that while the earth was young and destitute of animal life the Great Spirit created twelve peoplesix men and six women-together with many species of animals, and confined them in a cavern of the San Francisco mountain, where they lived as a great, happy family for many years. But in course of time a restlessness possessed the prisoners. Though they had known nothing of freedom, all felt the oppresslon of their narrow limits, and vaguely yearned for a greater fulfillment of the dream or reality of living. But what could they do? All speculated on the situation to no purpose. Daily they jos-tled each other, little and big, clumsy and nimble, bipeds and quadrupeds, feathered and furred, winged and wingless, timid and bold. Every successive period of time was but a repetition of the past,

OPENING THE WAY OUT. None of the many puzzled brains could offer means of breaking the mone till a happy thought struck one of the most insignificant of the living mass. For want of other occupation a locust bored a hole in the wall and thereby opened the way for the enthusiasm and progress of the host of its comrades throughout the length and breadth of their underground world. The Great Spirit had so decreed it. They were there only for a time of incubation. At the destined hour, as the eaglet bursts the shell that imprisons it, so the locust's tiny burrow should lead to the escape of all into the open world, where each could fol-low his inclinations unhampered.

The laboring locust had but a solitary witness. A badger watched with growing amusement the diminutive tunnel making His eyes sparkled with interest as the locust labored energetically. He lay rest-ing with his head between his fore paws in a most lazy attitude, but his face expressed animation and eagerness not much longer to be retained. As the tail of the locust disappeared the time for exertion had come. To follow the locust's movements further necessitated like energy. The locust's hole was too small for the locust's hole was too small for the badger's access, so he started a tunnel making of his own. By the time he reached the locust he was in no mood to give up the chase, so he passed on, scratching his way through the solid earth until he broke through the outer crust of the mountain, and in the joy and excitement of the moment he sprang into the ample space before him. The mountain side was steep, and he "landed" in the shallow edge of the lake in Montezuma valley. As he fell his fore feet struck deep into the mire, and his progeny even unto today have inherited black fore paws because of this incident of the orld's first peopling.

The Navajoes within the cavern, noting the departure of the badger, began a prospect. Finding the hole large enough for exit, they crept out, one after the other, and a train of all sizes and species of animals followed in their wake, as from Nonh's ark.

FRIGHTENED THEM AWAY. As soon as all the prisoners were free, fire and smoke began to issue from the bole that had delivered them. This frightened them far away into the valley, and there they prepared to make them-selves comfortable and live as their new advantages permitted. Food was plentiful in vegetable forms, but some varieties needed heat to make them good. At least the Navajoes thought so, but they had no means of kindling a fire. This difficulty was soon overcome by sending a bat, a wolf and a squirrel after the needed element, fire. Going to a hole in the mountain, the wolf tied some pitchy splinters to his tail, then turned and held it over the little volcano till it began to smoke and ignite. The bat then fanned it into flames with its wings and the squirrel carried it away to the Navajoes. the open world, and when, long after, a time came when the world's plenty had pampered their wills and fostered their greed and selfishness to the point of reying upon their fellow creatures for food, they still had the honor to vow never to eat wolf or squirrel flesh. Neither would they move camp without trio is observed as the promise made to

the fire getters of the tradition.

Between the Navajoes and different animals there sprang up a dispute over the Great Spirit's intended use for night and All agreed that one should be spent in sleep and one in action, but which should serve the one and which the other! It was settled at last. Those that wished to roam at night should do so and sleep by day, and vice versa. The heroic badger was among those who chose the mysteries of the darkness or the immediate dawn and dusk for thought and action and the bright and sunny hours as fit to be slept away in his cool underground nest. As the sun sank in the west upon their business meeting, the owl, bat, moth, and many other animals scattered out into the valley borders on their foraging exploits, while many kinds of birds flew to roost in the trees. Other animals lay down to sleep in sheltered parts of the forest, and the Navajoes spread their waterproof blankets, the trophies of the women's inthe starry sky in peaceful dreams.-Overland Monthly.

# NEEDLES AND NEEDLES.

A Few of the Many Varieties Manufactured in This Country.

A needle is a little thing, hardly worth mentioning, in fact, but the daily conmade in Brooklyn, but the greater part of the needles we use come from Redditch,

There are needles which all wig makers

Then there is the surgeon's cruel outfit, the probing needle, made for hunting after needles, of various curves and sizes; the long, short, curved once, twice or three times. Then the veterinary surgeon has his case of needles, too. The upholsterer is a favored man. He has needles on the half curve, and on the quarter curve, round points and sword points, long eyes, round eyes, egg eyes, and counter sunk

The cook is not left out of this trade,

roast, being hollow and large at the end where the butter is poured in There is also the larding needle, which sews large pieces of meat together or fastens a bit of fat deep in a lean piece of meat. One of these was invented by a French chef. The other was made to meet the demands of butchers who cook large quantities of meat for the free lunch restaurants, and who wish to sew their meat into good

shape, so that it will cut well. The collar maker's needle is not unlike the upholsterer's. The netting needle has a little branch at each end, and with them goes a broad "mesh" of ivory or polished wood. The knife point hem needle, with its broad blade, was invented to suit the men at the Chicago stock yards. The broom maker's needle, like the sailor's, has to be pushed with a steel palm. That which the millers use has a spring eye, which the heavy thread enters when the side of the eve is pressed.

A novice could never guess how to use the needle made for sowing soles on shoes. The glove needles are marvelously fine affairs, though even the daintiest of them have three cornered points. The knitting and astrachan needles want no mention.

The needle for filling rugs has given place to an ingenious machine which does four times the work. The bending needle is slender and long. The rag baler's needle has a blade like a lock, and is another invention made for Chicago. The weaver's pin for picking up broken threads has an open eye in a hook, which catches and holds the lost thread firmly.

The making of a needle is a very laborious matter in Germany, France and England, where it is done by hand. The polishing there requires sixty or seventy days. But in America it has called forth some of the most interesting and delicate inventions in machinery of which this country can boast.-Chicago News.

## City Troops Were the Toughest.

"I noticed a few days ago an article concerning the mortality among the German members of the G. A. R.," said Capt. William T. Haskell, of Washington, D. C., to a reporter, "and was struck by the facts it presented. I have not hitherto paid any attention to this question, but since the matter has been called to my notice I recollect that the deaths among the German veterans of my acquaintance have been very frequent during the last few years. Another point in regard to Grand Army mortality which I have studied with some care is the fact that the death rate of those who originally came from the country far exceeds that of the city men. It is generally supposed that a country life is conducive to health, but as far as the records of the war department prove anything, the contrary is

"When in the Army of the Potomac I served in a regiment recruited in the city of New York. Stoddard's Vermont brigade was in our division, and it was a remarkable fact that those stalwart mountaineers, men of large size and great muscular development, were far more subject to disease than our city boys, and died like sheep in the Chickahominy swamps, while the death rate among the city regiments was very low comparatively Since the close of the war, and especially during the last ten years, the survivors of the country regiments, at least in the east, for I know nothing of the west, show a much higher mortality than the metropolitan troops, and sickness is much more frequent. I have heard from French and German officers that the same state of affairs prevails in the armies of those countries, and from all these facts I am inclined to believe that the general impression that city life is unhealthy is entirely false."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

phia grocer, "train their children from the toddlers up to pick up a handful of The people were delighted at getting the coffee, white beans or rice, or potatoes, one missing essential to a happy life in prime dried apples, in short anything they can extract from its receptacle while we are not looking, and while the mother is buying four cents' worth of kerosene oil: slick that it would take a more skilled man than an average detective to catch for the moment, at least, set on one side; them in the act. The 'sampling' in larger anxiety sleeps; and if the dinner can be fola live coal among their possessions. And grocery stores by the better class of buy-even today the Navajoes' gratitude to the ers is a picnic alongside the petty larceny of these customers we have to deal with. It is astonishing of what similar allowances a shrewd grocer has to make in figuring the cost of store service and profits on goods sold. Some people think it is simply first cost of goods, store rent, taxes and licenses and clerk hire, but the man who figures that way in putting on

# The People of Shiraz.

throughout Persia for their gay and fes-tive dispositions. While the average tive dispositions. While the average Persian, outside the nobility, is a calculating, mercenary trader and trafficker, the Shirazi is a gallant, a beau, a free liver. The best soldiers in Persia are at buffcons who wander about all over the dustry, and enjoyed their couches under empire, singing, tomtoming, and exhibiting trained monkeys.

Persepolis, believed to have been a

mighty city before the birth of Babylon, and about the earliest home of pomp, wealth and magnificence, is situated near Shirsz. The old pagan kings and nobility of Persepolis were royal wassailers. Drunkenness and revelry were carried to an extreme in the marble halls of this ancient Iranian capital that we of to-day little dream of. One has but to taste the famous Cholar wine, note the carlous difference between the Shiraris and other Persians of today, and ther look up at the old ruins of Persepolis to come to the Examiner. conclusion that the three things have some mysterious connection.-Thomas

# The Codfish Disappearing.

In about another decade the American and Canadian legislative bodies will not be absorbed with arguments on the home and habits of the festive codfish. He is slowly disappearing from our coasts, and the banks of Newfoundland which knew him once know him no more. Fishermen now practice deep sea fishing with very poor results, as the cod seems to fight shy of all bait. While we consider these facts our attention is directed to the other side of the globe, where immense schools of codfish are reported on the west coast of Africa, although they have never been heard of in that quarter before. They must have grown tired of the sternal squabbling about their feeding grounds and have emigrated to neutral territory. Queer, isn't it? About the opening of the next century coddsh will be a rare deli-cacy, and in 1850 or thereabouts the secret of that delightful democratic dish known and the loser was often made a slave to as the codfish ball will only linger as a memory in the chronicles of the cuisine. —Fish Dealer in Globe-Democrat.

out men's eyes are like out men's was not gorged with sweet things.—Carcarrying melted butter or savory sauce memories—they are strongest for things
penter's Letter,

## A TERRIBLE ACCOUNT.

SINS WHICH ARE COMMITTED BY THE DYSPEPTIC.

could not find time to eat her own meal because she was full of care for others, or the father, whose one thought is to swallow his boiling coffee and get through his steak or chop in time to catch the train.

How many homes there are in which breakfast is, in reality, a scramble, hurriedly prepared, hurriedly eaten and hurriedly di-gested; while dinner in the middle of the day, in a house where there are many chil-dren, is scarcely less so as far as the mother is concerned, and the evening meal finds every-body too tired to care to linger over it, or there are constant calls upon the mother for her attention. This is bad in itself, but it is ten times worse when worry, anxiety, or ex-citement adds its quota to the disturbance.

American women suffer from nervous dys slowly eaten, and the practice of cheerful conversation persisted in, are few indeed; and still less frequently met with are those in which rest for all who are actively employed

me that he found the most effectual method of relief from dyspepsia was an hour's rest before the heavy meal of the day, and forty minutes' rest after it. There are, of course but few of our active population easily secure so much leisure as this implies, but every one can, in some degree, attain to calmness and quiet before dinner-every one except the cook, or possibly the mistress; and every housekeeper, no matter what her cares, ought to secure a quiet half hour after dinner. Nature is very patient, but there comes a time when she no longer tolerates our ignorance if we persist in disregarding her gentle admonitions. She punishes us heavily at last. Thousands of intelligent people consider it no fault of their own if, after gulping down a hasty and often ill prepared meal, they have recourse to potash or soda for rollef from flatulency, or unlergo tortures from heartburn. It is quite fashionable to

be dyspeptic. QUIET, LEISURE AND CALM. Let us remember that quiet, leisure and calm are essential to digestion. The scholar who sits at his writing table all the morning, and leaves a treatise to come to dinner, hastily devouring his food while his brain is hard at work over some some knotty problem, and returning at once to his theme s as guilty in this regard as the business man who rushes from counting house or bank, with a thousand cares upon his mind, or the mother who cannot find time to sit lown for five minutes before she has to attend to the hungry demands of her family. Each has, in his or her way, sinned against nature, and must pay the penalty, sooner or later, in impaired digestion, nervous irritability and exhaustion. Give the stomach a chance. It is all a matter more or less of habit. Even the overworked employe has ais hour for dinner, and the least the mother or housekeeper should exact is the same

It is an excellent plan in family life to keep some light but interesting book for meal times. In one or two families of my ac-"The Italian women," says a Philadel- quaintance the practice of reading a short penim or chapter at the breakfast table has an excellent effect, and equally good results follow from a paragraph from Emerson or a good selection from some poet as an interlude during dinner. Two good ends are gained by this. First, the minds of the comany are raised above petty details and inthey slip the things into their pockets so to something that calls for no effort, and yet is pleasing, is in itself calming. Worry is lowed by a short rest half the evils of dyspeptic conditions will vanish. Worry is a foolish of all the causes that exist for dys

# ane dustar or Japan.

is the sono-koto, a sort of guitar, or rather a combination of the guitar and dulcimer his prices never makes a bright and Its use is certainly very curious, there be shining success of the business."-Phila- ing thirteen strings of waxed silk, which are tuned in unison. The strings being of equal length and thickness and having the same note, present a difficulty of se-The people of Shiras are celebrated curing modification of tone so as to produce a melody. This is overcome by the use of bridges similar to those of a guitar, to enable the performer to play melodies varying at least three octaves from the lowest to the highest notes. The sono-Shiraz, and the leviest women; from kete is six feet two and a half inches in Shiraz also issue hundreds of lutis or length by nine inches in breadth and one and a half inches deep, and, under the fingers of a skillful performer, has a very pleasing tone, not unlike that of the dulcimer.

in inlaying, and few specimens of their ability in this branch of fine art surpass that in this charming instrument. The sone-koto is a great favorite in Japan smong the ladies of the higher class, and for a woman to be able to perform skillfully upon it is a guarantee of that object dear to every woman's heart-a speedy and successful marriage.—San Francisc

The Late Woman's Congress. The late woman's congress was a financial success, and Susan B Anthony is as happy as a clam at high tide. She is affected almost to tears when she talks of the kindness with which the press has treated her and the movement, and she has great hopes for the future. The re-ceipts of the council were over \$11,000. The daily paper published cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and it was one of the brightest of the kind ever issued. It gave the full proceedings. Among the stems of expense were \$500 for stemegraphic work. Mrs. Colby, the editress, is a bright newspaper woman of Beatrice, Neb., and she has shown that she possesses a remarkable executive ability .-

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There are two mental sins against the stomach, which bring about a terrible running account, the full payment of which often completely ruins us. These are haste and worry. None of us are entirely guiltless in these respects. We tell children that it is "bad manners" to est fast; we liken them to pigs when they do it; but I have often questioned whether they were half as much to be blamed as either the mother, who

DUE TO THEIR OWN PAULT.

pepsia to a distressing extent; and they very seldom stop to consider how largely it is due to their own fault or indiscretion. Just to the extent to which they hurry and worry they are distinctly blamable; and where is the woman who does neither? Certainly she is rarely found in the working or profession-al classes. The homes in which peace and quiet reign at meal times, in which food is precedes or follows the midday meal.

One of our most eminent physicians, whose specialty is disorders of the digestion, told

terests, and, beyond this, the fact of listening rollific cause of suffering, if we come to think of it, and probably the most useless and

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# Washington Letter.

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The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company will sell round trip tickets July 3 and 4 to all points within 200 miles of Wichita, east, west, north and south at one fare for the round trip. Sale of tickets July 3 and 4, final limit for return passage July 5.

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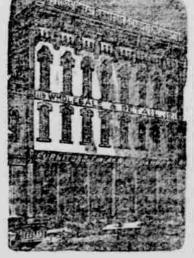
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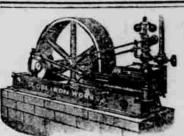
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